

CHAPTER 65
LIVESTOCK IMPORTATION

[Appeared as Ch 3, 1973 IDR]
[Prior to 7/27/88, see Agriculture Department 30—Ch 17]

21—65.1(163) General.

65.1(1) No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with, or that has been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa: EXCEPT animals approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter by the Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture or Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Division of Animal Industry.

65.1(2) All livestock or poultry, not exempt according to 65.11(1)“a,” shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa shall be accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection or permit or both when required which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals.

65.1(3)* All stock cars and trucks used for hauling livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine) for feeding, breeding, or stock purposes, into the state of Iowa, must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of livestock are loaded.

65.1(4) All animals and poultry entering the state of Iowa shall be consigned to a corporation or an individual who is a legal resident of the state of Iowa or to a legal agent authorized by law to do business within the state.

21—65.2(163) Approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

65.2(1) An approved certificate of veterinary inspection is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed veterinarian.

65.2(2) A copy of the approved certificate of veterinary inspection shall be forwarded immediately to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for approval and transmittal.

65.2(3) An approved certificate of veterinary inspection on feeder swine shall not be valid more than 48 hours from time of inspection. Certificates on all other livestock and poultry shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection.

65.2(4) Rescinded, effective October 26, 1977.

21—65.3(163) Permits.

65.3(1) Requests by mail for permits should be directed to the Division of Animal Industry, Wallace Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or by telephone (515)281-5547.

65.3(2) All permits shall be valid for one shipment only and will be void 15 days after date of issuance.

21—65.4(163) Cattle.

65.4(1) General. All cattle moving into Iowa from other than farm of origin must meet all entry requirements of this chapter. Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned, without tests, to public stockyards or a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship and the United States Department of Agriculture when accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection, waybill or a signed owner's certificate stating:

- a. Destination of livestock
- b. Purpose of movement

*Objection filed 1/9/81, see insert Objection IAC 2/4/81 herein.

- c. Number of animals
- d. Point of origin
- e. Name and address of consignor.

65.4(2) *Scabies*. Cattle originating from herds or areas under quarantine for cattle scab will not be admitted to the state.

65.4(3) *Tuberculosis*. Cattle of all classes may enter the state of Iowa when originating from a tuberculosis accredited free area, or a modified accredited area, from a herd not under quarantine, or meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.
- b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.
- c. Originate from tuberculosis-free accredited herd, showing date of last test and herd accreditation number.
- d. Rescinded IAB 3/13/96, effective 4/17/96.

21—65.5(163) *Brucellosis—cattle*. Same as federal requirements for the interstate movement of cattle, 9 CFR, Part 78, effective as of January 1, 1994, with the following additions: All brucellosis tests of cattle shall be conducted by state or federal laboratories, or by approved laboratories under the direct supervision of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

65.5(1) *General*. No test required but waybill or approved certificate of veterinary inspection necessary for the following classes:

- a. Cattle going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment.
- b. Cattle going direct to a public stockyard or to a state-federal approved livestock market.
- c. Steers and spayed heifers require an approved certificate of veterinary inspection.
- d. Heifer and bull calves of beef type under six months of age require an approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

65.5(2) *Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes*. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter from a herd not under quarantine, accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin, showing individual identity of all animals.

a. All calves under six months of age may enter on an approved certificate of veterinary inspection, individually identified. (No test or permit required.)

b. All dairy and breeding cattle over six months of age must meet one of the following requirements:

1. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd, showing date of last test and herd certification number.
2. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free state, with a minimum duration of six months in state of origin.
3. Originate from a Class “A” state with a negative brucellosis test for the animal conducted within 30 days of entry.
4. Originate from a Class “B” state with a premovement, negative brucellosis test. On arrival, cattle must be quarantined and held for retest; and must show a negative postmovement brucellosis test within 60 to 120 days of entry.

5. Originate from a Class “C” state with two premovement, negative brucellosis tests, with the second test conducted no less than 60 days after the first, and no more than 30 days prior to entry. On entry, all animals must be quarantined, held for retest, and must show a negative postmovement brucellosis test within 60 to 120 days of entry.

6. The animals must be females of the beef type under 24 months of age or dairy type under 20 months of age, not visibly pregnant or postparturient, identified as official calfhood vaccinates with ear numbers shown on approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

PERMITS. Permits are required on all test eligible cattle from “B” and “C” states.

65.5(3) *Feeding or grazing.* Female cattle of recognized beef type over 6 months of age but under 18 months of age, not visibly pregnant or postparturient, may enter the state for feeding and grazing purposes to be consigned to a state-approved premises, under a state quarantine. These cattle may be released from quarantine by all cattle on the premises passing a negative brucellosis test at owner's expense no sooner than 60 days after the arrival of the last addition to the premises. All other beef-type cattle must meet the requirements of 65.5(2).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.7 and 163.11.

21—65.6(163) *Swine.* All breeding or feeding swine must be accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection, showing individual identification; and must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine.

65.6(1) *Brucellosis.* All breeding swine must prove negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days; or originate from a validated brucellosis-free state; or originate from a brucellosis-validated herd, date of last test and herd certification number to be indicated on the approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

65.6(2) *Pseudorabies.* All breeding swine must be negative to an official pseudorabies test conducted within 30 days; or originate from a qualified pseudorabies-free herd with date of last test and herd certification number shown on approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

65.6(3) *Swine for slaughter.* All swine moving directly to slaughter or to a livestock market for sale directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter may move without restriction.

65.6(4) *Feeder swine.* All feeder swine shall have affixed in either ear of each animal an ear tag bearing a number and the name of the state of origin or other identification as permitted by 21—paragraph 64.154(2)“b.” A permit must be obtained for all shipments of feeder swine into Iowa; and all movements of feeder swine must be completed within 72 hours. All feeder swine moving into Iowa will be quarantined to farm of destination until slaughtered, unless otherwise released by special permit.

21—65.7(163) *Goats.* Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state subject to the following requirements.

65.7(1) *Brucellosis.* All goats over six months of age, except those for immediate slaughter, must either originate from a certified free herd, showing date of last test and herd identification number, or prove negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.

65.7(2) *Tuberculosis.* All goats must either originate from a tuberculosis-free herd, showing date of last test and herd accreditation number; or originate from a negative herd, tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test; or have a negative tuberculosis test applied within 30 days prior to entry.

21—65.8(163) *Equine.* All equine imported into the state of Iowa shall be accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection. This certificate shall indicate that each animal over six months of age in the shipment has been tested negative for equine infectious anemia by an official test within 12 months of importation. The name of the testing laboratory and the date of test must appear on the approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 163.11.

21—65.9(163) Sheep. All sheep entering Iowa for breeding or feeding purposes, but not sheep consigned for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

65.9(1) Scabies. Sheep from scabies-quarantined areas must meet federal regulations for interstate movement.

65.9(2) Scrapie. Sheep from premises where scrapie has been known to exist within the last 42 months, or sheep under surveillance for scrapie, will not be admitted into Iowa.

21—65.10(163) Dogs and cats. All dogs and cats must be accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection indicating apparent freedom from disease or exposure to infectious or contagious disease, except dogs for exhibition and performing dogs entering for a limited period of time. No dogs or cats from rabies-quarantined areas will be admitted.

65.10(1) Cats. No rabies vaccination is required.

65.10(2) Dogs. All dogs four months of age and older must have been vaccinated for rabies within the past 12 months.

21—65.11(163) All poultry and their hatching eggs. With the exception of poultry imported for immediate slaughter and chickens and turkeys or their hatching eggs from negative flocks participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) if each shipment is accompanied by a properly completed and distributed Form VS 9-3, all poultry, hatching eggs, baby chicks, domestic waterfowl, domestic game birds, exhibition poultry, or turkey poults must be accompanied by an approved certificate of veterinary inspection from the state of origin. A permit is required annually by the NPIP-recognized official state contact agency (Iowa Poultry Association) prior to shipment.

65.11(1) Egg-type chickens, meat-type chickens, turkeys, domestic waterfowl, domestic game birds, and exhibition poultry.

a. All poultry must be tested negative for pullorum-typhoid within 90 days or originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or another qualifying state agency of the state of origin and so stated on the properly completed and distributed Form VS 9-3 or on the approved certificate of veterinary inspection.

b. When selling or delivering baby chicks to a purchaser in the state, place the same in a box, crate, coop, or other sanitary container for delivery. Each lot shall be plainly labeled with the name of the seller and description of contents. Such description shall include name of breed and variety, percent of guarantee if chicks are sold as sexed chicks, date of hatch, number of chicks, and any tests made on parent stock.

65.11(2) Turkeys. No live turkeys or, turkey hatching eggs, shall be imported unless they originate from a flock that has been tested annually and can be classified as U.S. *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* clean as provided by the National Poultry Improvement Plan or other official state agency. In addition, live turkeys and turkey eggs for hatching imported into Iowa must also meet the import requirements of their state of origin and be qualified for free sale in that state.

Turkeys sold, or moved, to slaughter are not affected by this subrule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.7, 163.11, 164.4 and 164.13.

21—65.12(163) Cervidae. Cervidae permitted entry into the state will be quarantined to the premises of destination and held in isolation until inspected by a departmental representative. Cervidae six months of age or over imported into Iowa must originate from a herd not under quarantine and be tested negative for tuberculosis (TB) within 90 days of importation by the Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test (Cervidae), or originate from an Accredited Herd (Cervidae), or originate from a Qualified Herd (Cervidae) tested negative within 90 days of importation, with test dates shown on the certificate of inspection. Herd status and SCT test are according to USDA Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules effective May 15, 1994.

Cervidae must also be classified as negative for brucellosis within 90 days of importation, or originate from a Certified Brucellosis-Free Cervid Herd, or a Cervid Class Free Status State (Brucellosis). This negative status must be determined by brucellosis tests approved for cattle and bison and tested in a cooperative state-federal laboratory.

Movement to slaughter is not affected by this rule.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.2, 163.7, 163.11, 164.4 and 164.13.

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OBJECTION

At its January 9, 1981 meeting the administrative rules review committee voted the following objection:

The committee objects to subrule 30 IAC 17.1(3)* on the grounds it is unreasonable. The subrule appears as part of ARC 1630 in III IAB 12 (12/10/80) and requires all livestock vehicles to be cleaned and disinfected before they carry shipments into the state. The committee feels this provision is impossible to enforce because it relates to activities that occur outside of Iowa jurisdiction.

*Renumbered 21—65.1(3) IAC 7/27/88